THE

Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A ſhort Account of the moſt conſiderable News, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Edinburgh, Monday October 15, 1722.

From the Evening Poſt, Octob. 9.

Since our Laſt arrived two Mails from Holland, and one from France.

Amſterdam, October 13

Extract of ſome Letters from Germany.

THE Name of the Secretary of Hanover who was taken up in the Country of Tirol, is Tutninger. 'Tis reported that the King of Great Britain honoured him with his Confidence, in ſo much that the Diſpatches from the Britiſh Court were directed to him, and he wrote Anſwers to the ſame, whereby he was let into the Secrets of both Courts; That having been brib'd by the Friends of the Pretender, he uſed to ſend to Rome Information of whatever he knew or could diſcover which might be of any Uſe to the Pretender. There lodged at his Houſe an Italian Gentleman who paſs'd for a Merchant, and under that Pretence did convey to Rome by the Hamburg, Francfort and Augsburg Mails, the Letters the Secretary wrote, and received the Anſwers for him by the ſame Ways, ſo that his Intrigues were not in the leaſt ſuſpected; but having accidentally dropt a Letter he had lately received from Rome, and for that Reaſon no longer thinking himſelf ſafe at Hanover, he immediately poſted away for Italy, and with him the ſham Italian Merchant, who were both overtaken in the Country of Tirol: There were found about the Secretary many Letters of great Moment.

London, October 9. Friday Mr. Chetwynd and Mr. Pultney, Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, arrived here from France.

Sunday laſt Dr. Bowers was conſecrated Biſhop of Chicheſter at Lambeth.

Sunday-morning laſt Mr. Plunker, an Iriſh Gentleman, and Mr. Hadderwick, an Engliſh one, were taken into Cuſtody; the Firſt was examined in the Evening at the Cockpit, remanded into Cuſtody, and Irons put upon him.

Next Thurſday, after his Majeſty has approved of the Speaker, he will make a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes.

This Day at Noon S. S. Stock was 87, 7 8ths. Bank, 111. India, 127 & 3 4ths. African, 10. Royal Exchange Aſſurance-book, ſhut. London Aſſurance-book, ſhut. York Buildings, 14, 3 4ths.

From the Whitehall Evening Post.

Rome, Sept. 10. The Chevalier de St. George and his Consort are still at Lucca incognito; but they live at a splendid Rate by means of the large Remmittances of Money sent from a certain Country.

Vienna, September 26. Several Expresses are arrived here of late from London, with Dispatches of great Importance, the Contents of which will hardly be known till after the French King's Coronation.

Madrid, September 22. 'Tis confirmed from Ceuta, That the Moorish Troops, who have invested that Town upwards of 30 Years, have in great Numbers deserted their Master's Service, with a Design to besige Mequinez, the Residence of the King of Moroco.

London, October 4. Notwithstanding what has been said of Mr. Lear's being to be tried at the Exchequer Bar, 'tis generally believed that he will be tried by a special Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in Essex; where 'tis said, he committed several of the Facts for which he is to be indicted. 'Tis further added, that some of the Facts were committed in two other Counties; so that he is liable to stand three Trials.

'Tis currently reported, That a certain Lord who was engaged in the late Rebellion, and then received his Majesty's most gracious Pardon, has since entered into the present Conspiracy; but being discovered at Paris, was taken up and clapt up in the Bastile: However this is is a Piece of News we cannot affirm for Truth.

We hear that to mantain the Peace and Tranquillity of the City, Orders have been given to raise the Trainbands. From New-market, we hear that they have had but very few Noblemen at the Horse Race there this Week.

We hear his Majesty will come to the House of Peers next Thursday.

From the Flying Post.

The want of Foreign Mails gives us an Opportunity to insert the following Account of a very remote People, little known to *Europeans*, but with whom 'tis presumed the Readers will not take it ill to be better acquainted, especially, considering their Country is at present the chief if not the only Seat of War in the World, and that almost every Post brings Advices concerning them, true or false.

The Nations here intended are the Circassian and the Dagheſtan or Highland Tartars, whose Provinces are now the Theatre of War between the Muscovites and Persians. The Authors we are obliged to for it are Dr. Crull, F. R. S. Sir John Chardin, and M. Tavernier. Their Country lies all along the Caspian Shoar from the Deserts of Astracan to the City of Derbent, which is on the Confines of Persia.

The Circassian Tartars lie near to Astracan, and are subject to the Czar of Muscovy; nevertheless they are governed by their own Princes, Lords and Judges who Administer Justice in the Czar's Name, but in Matters of Importance not without the Presence of the Russian Weywode or Governour, being all obliged to swear Alledgeance to the Czar: by their Conversing more with Christians they are become less Barbarous than the Dagheſtan Tartars. The Mens Complexions is yellowish, but the Womens smooth and clear. The Men do not let their Beards grow till 60. They wear Cloaks of course Cloath or Sheep Skins tied at the Neck which being not large enough to cover the whole Body, they turn it according to the Wind and Weather. Their Language is that commonly spoke by the neighbouring Tartars, but the chief of them understand that of

of Muſcovy. They are Pagans, for tho the Ceremony of Circumciſion is received among them, yet have they neither Prieſts Alcoran nor Churches, ſo that every one offers what Superſtition he thinks fit, for they have certain Dayes eſtabliſhed rather by Cuſtom than any poſitive Commandment, at the Death of their neareſt Friends they offer their moſt ſolemn Sacrifice; which is a He Goat, whoſe Fleſh after boyling and roaſting they eat, then Worſhip the Skin which they place with the Horns on it upon a Croſs erected on a long Pole, then Worſhip it by muttering certain Prayers, and when the Women are withdrawn make themſelves as drunk as Beaſts with Aquavite. The Country abounds with Hills, Springs and Woods; but is pleaſant and fruitfull enough in Apples, Pears, Cherries, Walnuts and many ſorts of Flowers. Their chief Wealth conſiſts in Cattel, viz. Goats, Deer and Sheep, whoſe Wool is as fine as that of Spain, and uſed by the Muſcovites for Felts, they ſow no Grain but Millet for their Bread, and Barley for their Horſes. Their Drink is Water and Boza, a Liquor made of Millet, as ſtrong as Wine. They live in Wooden Hutts in a large Village of a circluar Figure, with a great empty Space in the Middle, their Towns being generally garriſoned by the Muſcovites They live for moſt part by Robbery on their Neighbours and Countrymen, and are ſo Miſchievous as well as Thieviſh, That the Turks who never thought their Country worth the Conquering, Trade with them from Conſtantinople, not without Hoſtages, and Arms in their Hands. Their Trade is bartering Slaves, Honey, Wax, Leather, Jackals, Zandava, and other Beaſts Skins for what they want

Tavernier ſays, they never Pray for the Dead; but to ſhew their Sorrow for them, ſcratch their Foreheads, Arms and Breaſts till the Blood comes, and ſometimes tear open their green Wounds that are but juſt healed up. They have Plenty of wild Fowls and Veniſon, which they never Hunt with Dogs but Horſes which are like Spaniſh Gennets, and ſo ſwift that they often tire the Game, and force it to lie down. They have but one Book which is a large Folio kept by an old Man, who has the ſole Priviledge to touch it during his Life, after which it is committed to another; when they are troubled with the Headach, a Barber gives two Cuts croſs the Head with a Razor, and then pours Oyl into the Wound; for they believe the Pain proceeds only from Wind between the Fleſh and Bone, which by ſuch Incifions evaporates. If a Man has no Children by his Wife, he may take others till he has, and if he happens to find a Gallant in Bed with her, 'tis the Cuſtom for him to go away and take no Notice, and the Wife obſerves the like of the Husband. If a Man and his Wife cannot agree, and the Husband complains firſt to the Lord of the Place, he ſends for the Woman, orders her to be ſold and gives the Man another, but if the Wife complains firſt, the Husband is ſerved by the ſame Sauce. If any diſturb their Neighbours, the Lord, upon Complaint, preſently cauſes them to be ſold to the Foreign Merchants who buy Slaves, meantime all the Country People are Slaves to the Lord of the Village where they live, who employs them to Till his Land and cut Wood.

Tavernier adds, that they reſemble the Iriſh both in Perſon and Garb, and that neither Sex ſuffers their Hair to grow longer than the Tips of their Ears. They have an Annual Feaſt before they Mow their Meadows, and another at the End of every Autumn. When it Thunders the grown People all run out of the Village and the young ones fall a Singing and Dancing. If any be Thunder-ſtruck, they bury him with Honour, reckon him a Saint, and ſend over all the Country for a white

Goat

Goat, which they keep with Veneration in the Village where the Thunder fell, till thundering in another Place the People send for it thither. And if the Thunder fall upon any Man's House, tho' it kill neither Man nor Beast, yet all that Family shall be kept on the Publick Stock that Year, during which time they do nothing but Sing and Dance from Village to Village, where they never enter Peoples Doors, they being obliged to bring them out something to eat. The Daghestan Tartars who are defended from their potent Neighbours the Muscovites and Persians by high Mountains, inhabit a Tract of about 200 Miles in Length along the Caspian Shoar from Derbent, the outmost Frontier Town of Persia on that Side, to Terki the Capital of Circassia. They are are a Savage People, the most Barbarous of all the East. The King of Persia is owned to be their Sovereign, but not their absolute Master, nor are they always subject to his Commands. They are well Set, clubish and Hardy; but Tawny and ill favoured, and much resemble the Circassians in their Cloths, Arms Customs. They live by stealing Cattle and Slaves, which they sell, and Plunder those of all Nations whatsoever that come in their Way, so that the Caravans from Persia are obliged to carry strong Guards with them.

They live in a sort of Independency, and chuse either Persians or Muscovites for their Protectors as Occasion requires, what Religion they have is Mahometanism, and they are governed by a great many Lords who have their Jurisdictions by Birth-right, but are not Absolute, and join in the Government of the Community under an Elective Prince they call Schemkall; upon whose Death all those Lords meet, sit down in a Circle, where the Priest throws a Golden Apple among them and he that is first touched by it, is chosen to succeed. The Women manage the Cattle, while the Men go a Hunting, Fishing or Plundering. They wear Caps and Coats of coarse Cloath with Cloaks of Fur. The Schemkall expects Presents from every one that Travels that Way, or 'tis ten to one but they are plundered; for they are continually in Arms, the poorest among them being provided with a Coat of Mail, Head-piece and Buckler, Scymitar Javelin, Bow and Arrows.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, October 9.

Leghorn, September 25. The Chevalier de St. George and the Princess his Consort arrived here two Days ago, and were received with the greatest marks of Distinction; every Body being curious to see them. A great Number of Englishmen who are here, were highly pleased with the Sight of the Chevalier; but some of them who are in his Interest, cautioned him not to make a long stay here, lest he should be exposed to dangers. Upon which he proceeded the next Day to Florence.

Bologn, September 29. This Evening the Chevalier de St. George and the Princess his Consort arrived here, and were lodged in the Palace of Bellani.

Vienna, October 3. This Court takes great Umbrage at the present strict Union of the French and Spanish Courts.

Dantzick, October 7. We hear that the Dutchess of Mecklenburg is arrived at Moscow. Some Letters from Petersburg import, That the Lord Duffus is there, having a Commission as is supposed from the Chevalier de St. George.

Paris, October 15. The King will certainly set out for Rheims the 17th, to be crowned there, after his Majesty has heard Mass, and received the Holy Communion.

Copenhagen,

Copenhagen, October 15. N. S. The King continues ſtill at Yagerſberg a Hunting, and is attended by the Lord Glenorchy in his Diverſion, who Dines often with his Majeſty. His Lordſhip and his Lady are come to Town from their Country Seat, ſhe being to lie in very ſoon.

London, October 9. Orders are given for the ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons encamped in Britain to decamp forthwith, but the Foot are to remain in the Field ſome time longer.

WYE's *Letter verbatim, October* 9, 1722.

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from France, and another from Holland.

Lucca, Sep. 22. ON the 16th the Chevalier de St. George, and the Princeſs his Spouſe, arrived here from the Baths, accompanied by all the Gentlemen and Ladies, who had attended them there; they took up their Lodgings at the Houſe of the Marquis Raphael Manzi, whether all the Nobility went to compliment them. In the Evening a Preſent of all Manner of Refreſhments was carried to them, on the Part of the Senate. On the 21. they ſet out for Piſa. They travel *Incog.* under the Name of the Earl and Counteſs of Cornwall.

From Leghorn 'tis adviſed, That on the 24 the Chevalier and his Conſorte arrived there from the City of Piſa: they lodged at the Houſe of *Seig.* Francis Caraffa; and had great Honours paid them, every one endeavouring to teſtify their Joy to ſee them.

On the 29th in the Evening they arrived at Bologna; and according to ſome Accounts from Paris, deſign to go to France, to ſee the young King's Coronation, *Incog.*

Letters from Petersburg intimate, that the Lord Duffus was there, and had an Errand from the Chevalier.

The Hanover Secretary who was taken up at Tirol, for holding a Correſpondence with the Pretender's Court, appears to be Mr. Turninger. And 'tis ſaid, That ſeveral Letters have been found about him, which make great Diſcoveries of the Plot againſt the Government.

The Earl Cadogan, who uſes all Endeavours poſſible to get Informations and Diſcoveries of the Conſpiracy, went laſt Saturday to the Tower, attended by Mr. de la Faye under Secretary, and was with Counſellor Leare from 2 that Afternoon till 8 at Night; whether he has been prevail'd upon to make Diſcoveries, as ſome ſuggeſt; and if he will be made Uſe of as an Evidence, we muſt refer to Time for the Truth.

Mr. Plunket, an Iriſh Gentleman was ſeiz'd, and examined laſt Sunday, and ordered to be put in Irons; he is ſaid to be as deeply concerned as Mr. Leare, whoſe Wife was admitted to ſee him in the Tower laſt Saturday. 'Tis reported alſo, that Mr. Doily, who has been for ſome Time in Cuſtody, will be made Evidence for the Crown. 'Tis further ſaid, That there have been private Meetings, at a noted publick Houſe in Strafford, as well as at that mention'd in our laſt on Epping Forreſt, where the Lord North and Gray has a Seat.

Mr. Stuart, lately ſeiz'd by Order of the Government, and now in Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, is an Iriſh Gentleman; but as to the Report of being Clerk to Counſellor Leare, is intirely groundleſs: 'Tis ſaid his Crime is his being ſuſpected of Correſpondence with that Gentleman, in Practices againſt the Government. The 2 Sayers lately taken into Cuſtody, are admitted to Bail.

This Day 437 Members of the Houſe of Commons were preſent, and took the Oaths; and about 3 in the Afternoon, the King came to the Houſe, and ſignified by the Lord Chancellor, that he ſhould defer declaring the Occaſion of opening this Seſſion, till the Commons had choſen their Speaker, and required them to proceed to the ſaid Choice, and to preſent him on Thurſday next. The Commons being returned to their Houſe, the Lord Stanhope, Son to the Earl of Cheſterfield, moved for Mr. Compton, their laſt Speaker, to be rechoſen; and being ſeconded by Mr. Talbot, Son to the Biſhop of Durham, the Motion was agreed to, and the aforenam'd Members introduced Mr. Compton into the Chair; Sir John Packington, by Way of Oppoſition, made a ſhort Speech, in which, among

mong other Things, he ſaid, If he had ſerved 7 Years Apprentiſhip to Pontac, he could know how to cook up a Ragout.

'Tis ſaid the D. of Mancheſter is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingtoun, in the Room of the Lord Hinchinbrook deceaſed. Yeſterday Serjeant Darnal delivered a Petition to the Court at Hickshall, the Subſtance of which was, That the Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Orrery might be ſpeedily brought to a Trial: But it was anſwered, That the ſame was not cognizable in that Court. 'Tis referred to be argued the firſt Day of the next Term.

'Tis ſaid, That 500 Muskets with Bayonets fixed to them, and 20 Blunderbuſhes were brought to the Tower, having been taken out of the Houſe of Mr. Green, Gunſmith in the Minories.

Edinburgh, October 15.

There is in the Preſs here, and will ſhortly be Publiſhed,

A Vindication of Elizabeth More *from the Imputation of being a Concubine, and her Son* Robert III. *from being a Baſtard. By* Richard Hay *of* Drumbote.

The Author proves, from the Laws that then obtained in *Scotland*, from the Date of the Marriage and of the Birth of the Children; from the Canons of the Church, the ancient Rituals, and the Terms always uſed in Diſpenſations granted in ſuch Caſes; That *Elizabeth More* was lawful Wife to *Robert* II. and her Son *Robert* III. lawfully begotten.

In Proſecution of theſe Proofs, he takes occaſion to inſert ſeveral Original Charters, ſtill extant in the public Records, in his own or other private Hands: All which confirm that *John* Lord *Kyle*, afterwards Earl of *Carrick*, and at laſt, *Robert* III. was acknowledged publickly, either by a concurring Aſſent to his Father's different Grants, or by appoſing his Seal to his Father's Deeds, or by his own ſubſequent Confirmations, to have been his Father's lawful and lineal Heir. All which is ſupported by Charters relating to the different Families of the *Stuarts*, *Douglaſſes*, *Hays*, *Keiths*, *Lyons*, *Eglintons*, *Lyndſays*, *Dumbars*, *Macdonalds*, *Balfours*, *Dalrymples*, *&c.*

For the Benefit of the Readers, there will be ſubjoined an Alphabetical Explication of ſome Terms us'd in the Charters, and a Geographical Account of the Places mentioned in them.

Edinburgh, October 15. Laſt Week at Peebles came on the Election of the Magiſtrats, where moſt unanimouſly were choſen, John Ramadge Merchant, Provoſt, Mr. John Williamſon, and Alexander Ruſſel, Chirurgeon, Baillies, Francis Gibſon Merchant, Dean of Guild, and James Hope Treaſurer. Being all Perſons, with the whole Council, well affected to his Majeſty, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment in Church and State.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ A Parcel of valuable Books contained in a Catalogue in divers Languages and Faculties, *viz.* Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Geography, Agriculture, Architecture, Geometry, Navigation, the Criticks both Ancient and Modern, ſeveral Grammatical Treatiſes, particularly for acquiring the Oriental Languages, being the Library of Dr. *JOHN WATSON* of *Turin*, lately deceaſt, the greateſt Part whereof were brought home by the Deceaſt Dr. *WATSON* his Brother, after he had travelled over all *Aſia*, *Barbary*, *Egypt* and *Paleſtine*, (who, beſides theſe, brought many valuable *Arabian* MSS. for which the Univerſity of *Oxford* offered a great Sum, but are not to be expoſed) with a great many Pamphlets, to be ſold by Way of Auction, on *Tueſday* the 23d. Day of *October*, at his Lodging in *Dundee*. The Time of Sale is from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 to 6 at Night. The Books may be ſeen Three Days before the Auction. Catalogues are to be had at Mr. *DAVID WATSON* one of the Clerks in the Bill Chamber, his Houſe in *Kinloch*'s Cloſe, immediately below the Head of *Niddrey*'s Wynd.